4:Grajdanzev--67-68 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 248, 433, 656, 177.24 Japan
636.24

"As will be seen, cotton does not occupy an important place in Taiwan's economy. But it does play an important part in Japanese imperial policy. As was mentioned, the Japanese authorities did not spare efforts to encourage the production of sugar cane and rice in Taiwan, not because it was in the interests of the island, but because it benefited Japan proper. Since 1927 the sugar industry has suffered from overproduction and in 1935-36 another spectre appeared on the Japanese horizon--the overproduction of rice. A discussion began as to how the production of rice in Taiwan might be limited. A rice monopoly was suggested and was later applied, but for a somewhat different purpose. Instead of rice, the authorities proposed to encourage the production of textile fibers and oilseeds in Taiwan and, partly owing to the shortage of foreign exchange in time of war, more attention was given to cotton than to anything else. A plan was worked out for the production of 100 million kin of cotton at the end of the ten-year period beginning with 1937, on an area of 100,000 ko, i.e. more than ten per cent of the cultivated area of the island. The first year's crop (according to the Japan Year Book, 1939-40 [68] is estimated at about 6 million kin, or, already six per cent of the goal. We do not know on what the data of the Japan Year Book are based, but in Taiwan Jijo, published in December 1939, the plan provided for an area of only 50,000 ko in 1946 and the production of only 35 million kin. According to the same source, there were 4,800 ko under cotton in 1938 and the crop was 1,816,983 kin--as one may see, very far from 6 million kin. The average yield was 2.26 quintals per hectare--a low figure for a region of intensive agriculture."

6: Kirchhoff--32 [5] U-4 (no date) 1895 Formosans
116, 248, 286

This latter fiber [MC: nettle fiber] promises to become even more valuable when it proves possible to free it of the gummy substance that clings to it, makes it more difficult to use and prevents it from taking color evenly when, for example, it is woven together with silk. But even so the Boehmeria ("la ramie" of the French) provides a highly esteemed woven material that gleams like silk, so that it is grown in huge quantities in Ho-nan, Schan-tung, Hu-pe and round Nan-king. In Formosa the stalks reach a height of 3 to 4 m., and can be cut three times a year. In part the stalks are treated as follows: after they have been softened by soaking in water, the bark has been removed and they have been smoothed and dried, they are sent as raw material to China, where they are used to manufacture Schia-pu (summer material, the "grass cloth" of the English); in part the Chinese women and the wives of the Pepo-huan, in Formosa, spin the beautiful fibers to form a shining yarn, and from this they weave broad strips of material up to 30 m. long and 45 cm. wide, two women sitting at a primitive loom out in the open. Boehmeria fiber is already exported from Shanghai, in large amounts, for the world trade, and in London as much as 2,000 marks is paid for the ton.

9: Yamasaki--232 [8] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 137, 248, 286

The pineapple (Hōri or Unrai) is an important plant for Taiwan, not only for its fruit, but also because the leaves have fine fibers from which thin summer clothing is woven. The fine cloth used for this is called Unrai-pu or "pineapple cloth." The most important textile plant of the island is, however, the China-grass (Boehmeria nivea Hook.), Tschumā in Chinese and Karamushi in Japanese, its fibers being exported in large quantities. It is also one of the chief articles of barter for the aborigines in the mountains. In Holisha I saw a large quantity of China-grass fibers, which had been taken there by the natives living on the upper course of the Dakusui-kei.

288 suspended operations, and the remaining 166
433 mills reduced their work-day to eight hours.

248 The textile industry in Formosa was
433 established on the assumption that a sufficient amount of raw cotton could be imported to furnish the material for the production of cotton yarn and cotton cloth. Now efforts are being made to satisfy this demand through domestic production of cotton, and the initial experiment -- transplanting Texas cotton to Formosa -- has been pronounced a success. It is doubtful, however, that in the near future Formosa can supply her total raw cotton requirements. In 1954, raw materials imported for the textile industry cost the island approximately US$20,000,000, and it is believed that this import rate will continue if Formosa's enormous textile industry continues operation at its present level.[21] The following table gives the textile production of Formosa since 1951.

21. T'ai-wan Ching-chi Yüeh-k'an [Taiwan Economic Monthly], Vol. 12, No. 1, July 1954, p. 71.

45:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD 1 Formosa
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TEXTILE PRODUCTION */

	Cotton Yarn (Bale)	Cotton Cloth (1,000 yards)	Woolen cloth (1,000 yards)	Gunny sacks (per 1,000)
1951	39,567	61,836	442	5,240
1952	74,831	89,293	556	6,593
1953	107,464	152,435	1,228	8,407
1954	127,012	180,098	1,491	9,087

*/ Taiwan Economic Data Book, Part II, Vol. 3, 1955.